

make or solicit transmission of child pornography to adults and minors. Section 603(2) also making it a crime to send or display child pornography by computer to persons under 18.

Sec. 604. Internet availability of information concerning registered sex offenders

Section 604 of the conference report is a new section that is related to the purpose of this Act. To protect children, current law requires a state, or any agency authorized by the state, to release information to the public regarding persons required to register as sex offenders. Section 604 amends the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to authorize states to create an Internet site containing the names of sex offenders within three years.

Sec. 605. Registration of child pornographers in the National Sex Offender Registry

Section 605 of the conference report is a new section that is related to the purpose of this Act. Current law requires a person convicted of certain criminal offenses against a minor or certain sexually violent offenses to register with the sex offender registry. Section 605 amends Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 by including in the crimes against children and sexually violent offender registration program persons convicted of crimes relating to the production and distribution of child pornography and appropriates sufficient funds to make such chance to the Department of Justice.

Sec. 606. Grants to states for costs of compliance with new sex offender registry requirements

Section 606 of the conference report is a new section that is related to the purpose of this Act. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 authorized \$25 million for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 to establish a grant program, the Sex Offender Management Assistance program, to the states to offset the costs associated with establishing and maintaining a sex offender registry. Section 606 amends the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 by authorizing sufficient funds to the states for fiscal years 2004 through 2007 to continue to carry out Sex Offender Management Assistance Programs.

Sec. 607. SAFE ID Act

Section 607 of the conference report is a new section that is related to the purpose of this Act. Under current law, it is not illegal to possess, traffic in, or use false or misleading authentication features whose purpose is to create fraudulent IDs. Section 607 would correct this oversight by making it a crime to counterfeit or alter "authentication features," as well as to traffic such features in false identification documents or without the authorization of the appropriate authority. Authentication features are the holograms, symbols, codes, etc., used by the issuing authority to verify that an ID is authentic. In addition, this section requires forfeiture of equipment used in creating or trafficking in illicit authentication features. This section will help the fight against child abduction, terrorism, identity theft, and underage drinking, among other things, by addressing the growing trade in illicit authentication feature for IDs.

Sec. 608. Illicit Drug Anti-Proliferation Act

Section 608 of the conference report is a new section that is related to the purpose of this Act. This section, known as the Illicit Drug Anti-Proliferation Act, helps to protect children by amending the Controlled Substances Act to expand the "crack house" statute.¹⁷ This expansion makes it clear that anyone who knowingly and intentionally

uses their property, or allows another person to use their property, for the purpose of distributing or manufacturing or using illegal drugs will be held accountable. This section raises the penalties for people who traffic in a substance often marketed to children at clubs; and authorizing funds for drug prevention activities. It also creates a civil penalty for violating 21 U.S.C. §856.

In addition, the language directs the Sentencing Commission to consider increasing the sentencing guidelines for offenses involving gamma hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), a Schedule I substance often used to facilitate sexual assault. Under current law, an offender would have to have 13 gallons (equivalent to 100,000 doses) of GHB to qualify for a five year penalty. Because large-scale GHB dealers generally distribute gallon quantities of the drug, they generally are not prosecuted at the federal level because the penalties are too low. In order to prevent the abuse of club drugs and other illicit substances, the bill also authorizes \$5.9 million for the Drug Enforcement Administration to hire a Demand Reduction Coordinator in each state and authorizes such sums as may be necessary for the Drug Enforcement Administration to educate youth, parents and other interested adults about the dangers associated with club drugs.

Sec. 609. Definition of vehicle

Section 609 of the conference report is a new section that is related to the purpose of this Act. This section amends 18 U.S.C. §1993(c) prohibiting terrorist attacks and other acts of violence against mass transportation systems to add a new section (a)(9) to define "vehicle" as itany carriage or other contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on land, water, or through the air."

Sec. 610. John Doe/DNA indictments

Section 610 of the conference report is a new section that is related to the purpose of this Act. Section 610 would change current law to encourage Federal prosecutors to bring "John Doe/DNA indictments" in Federal sex crimes. Specifically, the provision amends 18 U.S.C. §3282 to authorize Federal prosecutors to issue an indictment identifying an unknown defendant by a DNA profile within the five-year statute of limitations. If the indictment is issued within the five-year statute of limitations, the statute is then tolled until the perpetrator is identified through the DNA profile at a later date. The John Doe/DNA indictment would permit prosecution at anytime once there was a DNA "cold hit" through the national DNA database system. John Doe/DNA indictments strike the right balance between encouraging swift and efficient investigations, recognizing the durability and credibility of DNA evidence, and preventing an injustice if a "cold hit" occurs years after the crime and law enforcement did not promptly process forensic evidence. Providing incentives for law enforcement to test crime scene DNA from sexual assaults will also help identify sex offenders (who are often recidivists) to permit their speedy apprehension and prosecution.

Sec. 611. Transitional housing assistance grants for child victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault

Section 611 of the conference report is a new section that is related to the purpose of this Act. This section amends Subtitle B of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13701 note; 108 Stat. 1925) to authorize \$30 million for the Attorney General to award grants to organizations, States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to carry out programs to provide assistance to individuals who are in need of transitional

housing or related assistance as a result of fleeing, a situation of domestic violence, and for whom emergency shelter services or other crisis intervention services are unavailable or insufficient.

The grants may be used for programs that provide short-term housing assistance, including rental or utilities payments assistance and assistance with related expenses. Grants will also be available for support services designed to help individuals locate and secure permanent housing, as well as integrate into a community by providing with services, such as transportation, counseling, child care services, case management, employment counseling, and other assistance. Any recipient of a grant must annually prepare and submit a report to the Attorney General describing the number of minors, adults, and dependents assisted, and the types of housing assistance and support services provided.

Under the program, victims would be eligible for assistance for a period of 18 months and would be entitled to seek a waiver for an additional six months of assistance based on an inability to obtain adequate housing.

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of the Senate bill and the House amendments, and modifications committed to conference:

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER,
HOWARD COBLE,
LAMAR SMITH,
MARK GREEN,
MELISSA A. HART.

For consideration of the Senate bill and House amendments, and modifications committed to conference:

MARTIN FROST.

From the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for consideration of sec. 8 of the Senate bill and secs. 222, 305, and 508 of the House amendments, and modifications committed to conference:

PETE HOEKSTRA,
PHIL GINGREY,
RUBÉN HINOJOSA.

From the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for consideration of sec. 303 and title IV of the House amendments, and modifications committed to conference:

DON YOUNG,
TOM PETRI,
JIM MATHESON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ORRIN HATCH,
CHUCK GRASSLEY,
JEFF SESSIONS,
LINDSEY GRAHAM,
JOE BIDEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1036 to be considered later.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PROTECTION OF LAWFUL COMMERCE IN ARMS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS). Pursuant to House Resolution 181 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the

¹⁷ 21 U.S.C. §856.